IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 21

THE PRODIGAL SON

LESSON TEXT—Luke 15:11-24.
GOLDEN TEXT—There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth.—Luke 15:10.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Psalm 32; Luke 7:36-50; Rom. 5:1-11; Gal. 6:1-6.
PRIMARY TOPIC—A Father's Love.
JUNIOR TOPIC—A Picture of the Heavenly Father's Love.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Reach and Power of Our Father's Love.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How to Treat Sinners.

I. The Son's Insubordination (v. 12).

There is every indication that this was a happy home. But a devil entered it and stirred up discontent in the heart of the younger son. He became tired of the restraints of home. His desire for freedom moved him to willfully choose to leave home—throw off the constraints of his father's rule. Sin is the desire to be free from the restraints of rightful authority and for selfish indulgence. It starts out with wrong thoughts about God. At the request of the son, the father "divided unto them his living."

II. The Son's Departure (v. 13).

Having made the final decision he got his goods in portable shape. Having thrown off the restraints of his father's rule he eagerly withdrew from his father's presence. This is always the way sin works. He "gathered all together." When the sinner casts off his allegiance to God he takes all that he has with him. He not only wastes his money, but his character is sacrificed.

III. The Son's Degeneration (vv. 13-14).

He had a good time while his money lasted, but the end came quickly. The indications are that his course was soon run. From plenty in his father's house to destitution in the far country was a short journey. The sinner's soon made to realize the famine when his very powers which minister to his pleasure are burned out.

IV. The Son's Degradation (vv. 15, 16).

He had no friends to help him when his money was all gone, so he was driven to hire out to a citizen to feed swine. It was quite a change from a sonship in his father's house to feeding hogs in the far country. So it is; those who will not serve God are made slaves to the devil to do his bidding (Rom. 6:16). In his shame and disgrace the prodigal could not even get the necessary food. The coarse food of the hogs was denied him.

V. The Son's Restoration (vv. 17-24).

1. He Came to Himself (v. 17). When he reflected a bit he was made conscious that, though he had wronged his father and ruined himself, yet he was a son of his father. In the days of his sinning he was beside himself. The world calls the sinner who leaves willfully off his evil ways crazy, but in reality he just becomes sane. If we could but get sinners to think seriously of their condition it would be more easy to get them to turn from their sins.

2. His Resolution (v. 18). His reflection ripened into resolution. The picture of his home, where even the hired servants had a superabundance, moved him to make a decision to leave the far country and go home.

3. His Confession (vv. 18, 19). He acknowledged that his sin was against heaven and his father—that he had forfeited his right to be called a son, and begged to be given a place as a hired servant. The sinner not only should make a resolution; he should confess his sin; for with the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.

4. His Action (v. 20). Action was needed. Resolution will not avail unless accompanied with action.

5. His Reception by His Father (vv. 20-24). The father had not forgotten his son. During the years he longed for his return. He must often have looked for him, for he saw him when he was a great way off. So anxious was he for him that he ran to meet him and fell upon his neck and kissed him. So glad was the father that he even did not hear his confession through, but ordered the tokens of honor to be placed upon him, receiving him back into a son's position. This parable makes bare God's heart. Every teacher should strive to present this lesson so as to show God's forgiving mercy—His willingness to receive back His wayward child.

True Love Gives.

True love does not demand, it gives; it does not absorb from another, it pours out of its own rich stores to others. It does not feed on the affirmation of self, but grows strong and radiant on negation of itself. There is so much that goes under the name of love that is poor and paltry and mean that wants to get rather than give; that calls itself love, and sacrifices the object of it to feed the flame of its own egotism. Not such is the love of God, nor the love of Jesus Christ; nor such either can be our love if it is of the Divine nature.—Selected.

To Become a Christian.

We have been very strong on the fact that a man must accept the dogma of the Divinity of Jesus in order to become a Christian, but we have not been half strong enough on the fact that he must first accept Him as Perfect Man, must adopt as his ideal, His Character, with its hatred of lust, impurity even in thought, His detestation of revenge, hatred, pride and selfishness.—Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy.

Two Classes.

The race is divided into two classes, those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and inquire, "Why wasn't it done the other way?"—O. W. Holmes.

Taken From Evil to Come.

The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart; and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come.—Isaiah 57: 1.

Assurance.

In our trials and conflicts we are assured of the tender sympathy of heaven.—Anon.

How Easy to Love.

How difficult it is to know—how easy to love Thee!—Unknown.

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TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXVI. NO. 2. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. JANUARY 24, 1923. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

FRENCH SEIZE PITS IN RUHR

Court-Martial Will Try Ruhr Magnates

TIMBER PENALTY ORDERED

French, Belgian And Italian Governments Decree Immediate Working Of State Forests On Left Bank Of Rhine.

Essen.—The French Economic Mission has decided to contest itself for the time being with the requisitioning of coal already mined and brought to the surface, diverting to France the cars already loaded and destined for the interior of Germany, and postponing for the present the idea of requisitioning the mines themselves.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the Economic Mission, at which General Simon presided and which lasted many hours. The meeting was called after advices had been received from Paris that the word "confiscation" mentioned in the French papers was creating a bad impression abroad, especially in the United States and England.

The realization that the French technical services in Ruhr were totally inadequate to direct a task of such magnitude also was responsible in a measure for alteration of the French plans.

That the French policy in the Ruhr is veering towards milder methods is also shown by the announcement by French General Headquarters at midnight that "the defaulting magnates" shall not be arrested, but would be simply summoned and tried before court-martials, leaving these courts to deal with them as they deemed fit. "We will not give them an opportunity to pose as martyrs," was the comment made at headquarters.

Application of a Girard plan for checking customs, which was presented at the Paris Conference by M. Loucheur, will also be enforced between now and January 31.

It developed during the evening that friction existed between the French Economic Civilian Mission and the occupying military authorities, which was responsible for orders and counter orders, the vacillating policy, involving first the stern and then the conciliatory measures, obtaining in the past few days.

The Economic Mission realizes that reparations are totally inadequate for the French to take complete charge of the Ruhr mines without the assistance of German technical organizations, and is desirous of gaining time, without the wish to resort to the requisitioning of the mines until there is absolutely no other way out.

The French Economic Mission places little credence in the report from London that Hugo Stinnes has obtained large credits in England for the export of coal into Germany, and expect that when coal shipments from the Ruhr fail, the Reich will come to terms inside of three weeks.

The German magnates held a meeting at Dusseldorf and decided to continue to ignore the French orders, believing that the French would be able to obtain practical results from the mining operations, and they are awaiting time awaiting further French action.

GERMANS IN RUHR LOOK TO U. S. IN HOPE OF MEDIATION.

Essen.—Within the industrial and mining circles of the Ruhr hope is tacitly cherished that some third power will initiate steps toward intermediation between Germany and France in order to break the deadlock over coal deliveries which has been created by the occupation. This was learned in reliable German quarters. The possibility of such action by England, it was stated, is regarded as one of the question for the time being, owing to Anglo-French political conditions; hence attention is increasingly directed toward America. Apparently hope spring eternal in the German breast, and, according to certain German authorities, there is reason to believe that a compromise could be effected should the United States become mediator.

The suggestion is advanced that possibly in this manner the French could be induced to consider withdrawal of their troops, while the German Government might retract its prohibition of all deliveries. It was pointed out, however, that the time is not be considered ripe for such mediation by outside powers in a position to act; yet the costs and consequences of the occupation are already so great as to make intervention all the more welcome, it is declared, were it to come quickly.

The German Federal Coal Commission put the mine owners rather between the frying pan and the fire by implementing his recent deliveries prohibition with an announcement that any violation of it would be dealt with under German law, which limits the imposing of a year's imprisonment. The owners obviously did not require the commissar's additional instructions since they stoutly adhere to their refusal to deliver coal against his orders.

DR. CRAFTS LEFT $24,000.

Reform Bureau Head Died Comparatively Poor.

Washington.—Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, head of the International Reform Bureau, who died December-27, was comparatively a poor man.

A petition for the probate of his will, filed in the office of the Register of Wills here, places the value of his estate at $24,000, of which $4,000 is represented by a life insurance policy. Dr. Crafts was survived by a widow, Mrs. Sarah J. Crafts.

U. S. TROOPS FINAL ORDERS.

To Return To America By Way Of Antwerp.

Coblenz.—Major General Henry T. Allen received final instructions from the War Department to embark the Eighth Infantry and other detachments here on the transport St. Mihiel at Antwerp. General Allen had suggested Bremen as the port of embarkation, but the War Department preferred the Belgian port. The exact day of sailing is still undetermined.

The headquarters officers and members of the American department of the Rhineland high commission will sail by way of the United States line between February 1 and 15.

DEBT PARLEY ENDS; FORECAST HOPEFUL

Negotiations To Be Continued Through Embassy

NEAR AGREEMENT REACHED

British Commissioners Believe Conference With Cabinet Best Course—Take Hopeful View.

Washington.—Discussions between the American and British Debt Commission were adjourned, but with an understanding that the negotiations for the refunding of Great Britain's war debt to the United States would be continued through the British Embassy here after the arrival of the British Mission at London.

Upon the conclusion of the final joint session of the Commissioners, an official spokesman voiced the expectation that the consultations which the British group are to have with their cabinet immediately after they reach London would pave the way for an agreement in principle in time for action by the American Congress at the present session. It was agreed that unless there could be an understanding within that time a refunding arrangement could not become operative under one year.

The official spokesman declared there was not anything that should stand in the way of an understanding within the very near future. Generally speaking, he said, a plan had been shaped up, but there remained for final determination the more important points, including the exact interest rate and the amounts of the annual payments to be made by the British Government. On these, he continued, the Commissions were not very far apart.

Stanley Baldwin, British Chancellor of the Exchequer and head of the British group, was represented as holding the opinion that he could accomplish more in this regard through a personal conference with the Cabinet than through even the most extended cable exchanges.

Details as to the various suggestions that have been put forth during the conservations of the past few days still were withheld. It was learned, however, that the British Government regarded an interest rate of 3 per cent. as fair and equitable, while the Americans presented arguments in favor of a rate somewhat higher, but at the same time well below the 4½ per cent. fixed in the debt refunding law.

Ambassador Harvey, who has been a guest at the White House since January 2, left for New York. Although no definite statement was made, it was indicated that he might return to Washington before leaving for his London post.

The departure of Mr. Harvey coincided with that of the British Debt Commission which left Washington during the day, adding emphasis to the belief that the Ambassador's visit to Washington was occasioned primarily by the debt negotiations. During his stay here, however, he has discussed European questions with Secretary Hughes and members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, while his advice is understood to have been valued by President Harding in connection with the European reparations complications.

HELD AS BERGDOLL'S CHUMS.

Two Suspects Arrested On Liner Deutschseld.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Two men, said by arresting agents of the Department of Justice, to answer descriptions of companions of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, were taken into custody from the Deutschseld when it docked here. They were taken to the county jail for questioning.

WORKERS DEMAND RELIEF.

British Premier To Consider Petition For Reconvening Parliament.

London.—A deputation from the General Council of the British Trades Council called upon Premier A. Bonar Law demanding that he reconvene Parliament immediately to enact relief measures for unemployed workers. The Premier promised to consider the request.

MURDERESS GETS PARDON.

Miss Grace Lusk Free As Long As Her Conduct Is Good.

Madison, Wis.—Miss Grace Lusk, school teacher, sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment for the killing of Mrs. David Roberts, as the result of a triangle love affair, was conditionally pardoned by Gov. John J. Blaine.

The Governor allowed the woman her freedom "as long as her conduct is compatible with good citizenship."

The pardon was granted because of Miss Lusk's serious illness.

WASHINGTON SEES DANGER AHEAD

Venture May Be Forced Beyond Original Plan

MAY SET EUROPE AFIRE

U. S. to Take No Part—Hughes Has Given Authority To Boyden To Propose Plan.

Washington.—Anxiety over the European situation precipitated by the reparations crisis and the French occupation of the Ruhr was more apparent in Administration circles Monday than any time since the failure of the Conference of Premiers in Paris to reach an agreement.

Detailed reports of the actual situation in the occupied area were lacking, but such official communications as had reached the State Department from Berlin and Paris bore out press reports of increasing tension and a condition of affairs altogether full of explosive elements.

It cannot be said that the attitude of non-co-operation decided on by the German Government and exemplified in the refusal of the mineowners in the Ruhr to sell coal to France or Belgium, came as a surprise to this Government. It was stated that from the time it became apparent that France would adopt coercive tactics, officials of this Government felt certain that German opposition would go much beyond passive resistance and assume the form of positive retaliation.

Not only was this view held by President Harding and his advisers, but there is reason to believe that every move made by the United States had in view to the avoiding of such a contingency as is now actually in progress. The chief apprehension here related to the possibility that the policy of reprisals in answer to the French program of penalties and guarantees would lead France's military venture in Germany much further than Premier Poincare or the Reparations Commission, which supported him, imagined when the policy of coercion was adopted.

It is not only the situation in the Ruhr itself, but the indications that the growing industrial trouble may assume a serious political, if not military aspect within the next few days that is causing gravest apprehension to officials of this Government in touch with the situation.

Statements that this Government is practically helpless for the moment at least, were repeated by Administration spokesmen. All that this Government can do is to keep its finger on the pulse of the situation to watch developments from day to day, the chief hope being that France may become convinced of the hopelessness and futility of her venture before military complications compel further commitments. Reports that this Government might appeal to the French people were characterized as absurd.

As viewed here, the attitude of the Berlin Government in launching of non-co-operative policy would place on France and Belgium a burden much in excess of what was originally intended when coercion in the interest of guarantees was decided on in Paris. It puts on France responsibility for the administration of government in the industrial region and maintenance of order in the very probable event that disturbances occur as a result of non-operation of the mines, the shortage of food supplies and the declared intention of the French Government to seize live-stock and steel resources.

The French Embassy addressed a communication to the State Department that it would be necessary to use five divisions comprising 45,000 men to take part in the new move "to insure control over the Bochum district" to which the occupation has been extended.

No comment was made on the communication which was intended to keep this Government informed as to the extent of military undertakings by the French Government. The view, however, was held by American officials that it is too early to estimate commitments and that developments up to date promise an extension of military control and an extension of the area of trouble.

Beyond keeping close watch on the situation, no new move of any kind is under consideration by this Government. Any movement officials feel would be futile unless it is made by France from a realization that her present course threatens trouble not only for herself, but for Germany and for Europe as a whole.

The State Department is preparing for the information of the Senate a full account of what this Government has been doing in connection with the work of the Reparations Commission. Senator Lodge saw Secretary of State Hughes and was told that the information was being compiled to transmit to the Senate in answer to the Robinson resolution demanding official representation of the Reparations Commission and also inquiring as to what Roland W. Boyden, the American observer, had been doing.

BABY'S DEATH CAUSES SUIT.

Ithaca, N. Y.—"Hanged to death!" is the charge made by Samuel Consalve, of this city, in a $25,000 damage suit brought against the Ithaca City Hospital as an aftermath of the tragic death of his infant son, Eugene, at the local institution. The babe, which was being cared for in one of the wards slipped through the rungs of his crib during the night, was caught by the neck between two small slats and strangled to death before being discovered by nurses.

SAFEBLOWERS' SCHOOL FOUND.

Books On How To Open Different Makes Of Safes Taken.

Pittsburgh. — A correspondence school for training safeblowers has been brought to light here, the police say.

They arrested William T. Riheldaffer, 25 years old, of the Wallace Building, South Highland and Centre avenues. In his home the police found a complete set of safeblower's tools and instruction books showing how to open 27 different makes of safes.

The police refused to give out the titles of the books seized. Neither would they give the names of the publishers, saying that they had communicated with the police in the city where the books were printed with a view to having legal action taken against the publishers.

IMMIGRATION LAW TO BE REDRAFTED

Plan to Convert It Into Permanent Statue

SCORE OF CHANGES ASKED

Harding Urges That All Aliens Be Made To Register Several Times A Year—1890 Basis Proposed.

Washington.—The House Immigration Committee will redraft the present "per cent." immigration statute into such shape that it will stand as a permanent law.

A score or more of changes will be considered. One of the most important is President Harding's recommendation that all aliens be required to register several times a year as a close tab can be kept on their activities and the pace at which they assimilate American ideals.

Another major proposal to be taken up by the committee is that the "3 per cent." law hereafter be based on the census of 1890 instead of the census of 1910. Going back to the 1890 census would greatly increase the quotas for the northern countries of Europe, which are regarded as supplying the most desirable immigrants, and would at the same time reduce materially the quotas for the countries of Southern Europe.

Among other changes to be considered are:

More drastic penalties for steamship companies which bring over aliens who obviously are not qualified for admission.

Setting of a definite numerical quota for some of the smaller European countries, and a new rule providing that immigration flowing from those countries must be spread out evenly each year over the various months. (At present there is a flood of immigration the first few months of each fiscal year, and then there is a long period of eight or nine months when no immigration is allowed.)

Provision that alien wives of American citizens can enter at any time, though the quota from their country may be exhausted.

Provision that children born in some other country than the country of their parents can come in as from the nation of their parents.

The committee does not intend to consider further at this session the proposal that the army intelligence tests be applied to all incoming aliens. A resolution providing for use of the intelligence tests has been introduced by Representative Cable, of Ohio, a member of the committee.

WALLACE REID DEAD.

Succumbs After Struggle To Overcome Drug Habit.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Wallace Reid, hero of filmdom, died in the Hollywood Sanitarium, in which he had been under treatment for more than a month.

The direct cause of death, according to physicians at his bedside, was congestion of the lungs and kidneys, induced by the patient's recent nervous collapse.

According to Dr. G. S. Herbert, who has been attending Reid since he entered the sanitarium, the actor's health was shattered by his fight to break himself of the use of narcotics.

Reid, who was six feet tall and whose normal weight was 185 pounds, had lost 60 pounds during the past several weeks.

Up to about a week ago relatives said he was improving and would be able to resume work in the studio of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation by July at the latest.

SNOWBALL TIES UP CARS.

Thrown By Boy, It Short-Circuits Power-House Dynamo.

Yonkers, N. Y.—A snowball hurled by a playful youngster tied up all street cars in Yonkers 12 minutes. The pellet went through the door of the powerhouse, struck the dynamo and caused a short circuit. There was a blinding flash and the boy disappeared.

HENDERSON RESUMES SEAT.

British Laborite Back In Parliament After Bye-Election.

London.—Arthur Henderson, former leader of the Labor party, who was defeated at the recent general elections, is back in Parliament. Henderson won out at a Newcastle bye-election, getting 11,066 votes to 6,683 for Barnes, the Asquithite candidate and 6,480 for Gee, Conservative.

RADIO

PRESERVING TONE IN LOUD SPEAKER

How This Can Be Done and the Maximum Amount of Amplification Obtained.

The loud speaker is the ultimate aim of every radio novice, as with one of these instruments greater range of the received signals is obtained and the necessity of wearing the head phones is eliminated. The loud speaker also permits a greater number of people to hear the concert, as with head phones the number hearing the concert is limited to the supply of head phones, while with the amplification the number of people hearing the concert is limited to the range of the device.

There are several problems involved in obtaining the maximum amount of amplification, and yet at the same time preserving the original tone so that it will retain its pleasing qualities.

Most of these problems are involved in the maintenance of the quality of the received tone, as it is a comparatively simple matter to amplify the received signal sufficiently.

In order to eliminate or minimize loud speaker distortion, it is necessary to know the causes involved. The source of the trouble may be in the amplifier, in the loud speaker itself, or in both.

Amplifier distortion may be caused by unequal voltage transformations in the coupling transformer at different radio frequencies, by the operation of the amplifier tube at the wrong point of its characteristic and by overloading the tube to the point of saturation.

For good amplification of telephone signals, the inter-stage transformer should be capable of giving a uniform transfer of voltage from about 200 to 5,000 cycles per second. A good many transformers now in use do not do this, and their operation is one of the principal causes for unsatisfactory signals. For any particular plate voltage applied to the amplifier tube there is a corresponding value of negative grid voltage which should be applied in order to operate upon a straight portion of the characteristic curve and thus secure uniform amplification.

For connecting to the loud speaker, especially when using a power tube for the last stage, it is preferable to use an intermediate transformer with a proper constants, instead of placing the loud speaker directly in the tube-plate circuit. This keeps winding and prevents the polarizing effect that it would have upon the diaphragm.

A two-stage amplifier will generally give enough intensity to operate a loud speaker in an ordinary living room, while the loud speaker mechanism itself may be of the head telephone type with a suitable horn. Some receivers operate very well at moderate intensities, but when very strong signals are applied to them they vibrate so violently that the diaphragms hit the pole pieces and produce harsh sounds instead of good reproduction of the original signals. To handle the proper amount of energy, therefore, the construction must be such that reasonably strong vibrations will not force the diaphragm to its limit of travel. The material and shape of the diaphragm are also important in determining the resultant tone qualities, since whatever natural periods of vibration it may have will bring out certain tones in greater proportion than they should be to the remaining tones of a musical selection.

The size, shape and material of the horn are likewise important factors in the final result. The high natural period of a small horn will tend to accentuate the higher tones to the exclusion of the lower ones. The material from which the horn is made should be some substance which will not vibrate and produce rattling sounds.

Thus we see that in order to produce a combination of amplifier and loud speaker which will give pleasing results, it is necessary to choose the various parts with care and assemble them so that they will give a true reproduction of the original signals.

Test Buzzer for Crystal Detector Set.

Those who have crystal detectors when asking the usual question, "How can I best improve my set?" are usually immediately told to get a vacuum tube detector outfit. This is out of the question for many of the crystal set owners, since a six-volt battery costs in the neighborhood of $20 and with the $5 V. T. and other accessories the price of the unassembled parts comes to at least $30.

In order to get the best possible "point" on crystal it is absolutely necessary to use a test buzzer.

Any buzzer or bell which depends on battery current for operation will do, although the higher-pitched buzzers sold for radio work give a much better and evener tone. The dry cells, a little wire and a push button or switch for starting and stopping the buzzer are the other things necessary.

In order that the buzzer may be heard only in the head set it is necessary that it be muffled in some way. This can be done by locating it in the next room or basement, or by wrapping it in a cloth and placing it in a box. Run the two wires to the buzzer from the push button located on the table, connect the two dry cells in series with one side of the line, and the test buzzer is ready for a trial.

To adjust the detector close the contact through the push button or switch. This will start the crystal. Now try various spots on the crystal with the end of the "cat whisker" or wire spring until the buzzer can be heard in the phone. If the buzzer cannot be heard at all after a minute search, it may be necessary to connect one side of the buzzer line to the ground lead on the set. Do not be satisfied with just hearing the buzzer. There are many poor spots on a crystal, but only a few really good ones, and it is surprising how sensitive a crystal can be when the very best adjustment is made.

A good piece of galena is our preference. This crystal requires a very fine clean point with light pressure. Therefore, galena, if it is to be used, a very light spring contact wire is necessary. The end of the wire which touches the crystal can be cut with a knife or pliers at an angle so that the point is sharp.

The big advantage of the test buzzer over the outside signals is that it is always available and is constant in strength.

STATIC HEAVY IN SAHARA

Especially Violent During Storms, Due to Friction Between Grains of Sand.

American radio fans who complain occasionally at noisy static should thank their stars that they are not in the Sahara desert. Static there is very violent during sandstorms, the friction of the grains of sand one upon another generating strong currents, says Raoul Mohn of Algiers, writing in the Wireless Age.

In addition to the mathematical proof, one also has visible evidence of this "sand" electricity, and sometimes also very painful physical proof, when the simoon blows. The antenna, most efficient collector of electricity, becomes highly charged under high winds, and unless one takes care to ground it and disconnect the receiving instruments, the latter are quickly put out of service by the repeated discharge of strong sparks. These jump between the plates of the condensers, from binding post to binding post, from knob to knob, and indeed across any and all points offering the slightest path for the current. The operator, if he stays at his post and is not insulated from the ground, will receive strong shocks. The effect of the static discharges from the antenna, if not physiologically dangerous or grave, is none the less very painful.

USES NEW KIND OF WAVE

A radio set using a new kind of magnetic wave was recently exhibited in the East. Although but 15 inches square and weighing but seven pounds, it is claimed that it will send sound through solid steel or concrete and can be successfully used by entombed miners or from the inside of a bank vault. No aerial or ground is required and the set can be used for communication either with a single station or between the rooms of a house.

Norway's Big Station.

The radio station on the Rundemanden, a mountain towering 2,500 feet above the city of Bergen, Norway, is being modernized and equipped with more power apparatus as well as with radio telephone apparatus, the Scientific American reports. As the new equipment has a radius of 3,000 kilometers, it is believed that direct communication with American stations will be possible. Radio telephones with a 600-mile radius are also to be installed and connected with England and continental Europe establishments.

How to Tune for Music.

If you hear the carrier wave before you hear the music or talking, it is because you have the filament current of your tubes burning brightly, and your set oscillating—the consequence being that you are heterodyning on the carrier wave. This is one of the ways of searching for a broadcasting station, because once you get his carrier wave you can then adjust to the music and reduce the filament current after you have got a good adjustment.

Mountbatten a Radio Fan.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, who sprang to fame with his comment regarding "the bird," which the jolly old baseball bugs gave Former Judge Landis in New York, expects to specialize as a lieutenant in the British navy in naval radio, he told reporters while touring America on his honeymoon with his bride, the former Miss Edwina Ashley.

Twelve Miles of Antennae.

The government's most powerful radio station, at Annapolis, has 12 miles of antennae wire upon its six 600-foot towers. To safeguard the wires from accumulated sleet or ice, the weight of which might be as much as seven tons at times when such danger threatens, the wires are electrically heated.

Chile to Control Broadcasting.

In Chile legislation is about to be enacted putting radio on a basis similar to its control in the United States, with broadcasting stations maintained by public enterprise.

Radio Dances on Ships.

Radio is furnishing dance music for excursion boats.

Wee Girls' Furs.

Moleskin is one of the furs allowed to very little girls. It is used for banding the edges of tiny coats of velours, velvet and cloth; for collars, too, though there are many mothers who consider a fur-wrapped coat a real menace to childhood sturdiness.

Knitted Capes.

Knitted capes for tiny children from two to five are very swagger and are extensively shown in all shades and weaves.

Copper Effects.

Silver, bronze and copper effects in laces and beads are used extensively on the newest hat models. As the season advances the more tarnished metal cloths are supplanting the very brilliant gold and silver ones.

Smart Suede Tams.

Very new and extremely smart are tams of suede in lovely shades of rose, blue, Lanvin green and beige covered with embroidery done in gold, silver and bright colors.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Lynchburg.—Upwards of 200 veterans were enrolled in the American Legion in a drive here.

Fredericksburg.—The Kenmore Association, Inc., of this city, is in receipt of a check for $100 from the Great Bridge Chapter, D. A. R., of Norfolk, Va., to be used towards the fund for the preservation of "Kenmore."

Culpeper.—The Fauquier County Fruit Growers' Association is urging growers and farmers to destroy the cedars on their lands on account of the cedar rust which infects the fruit trees. The last week in January has been designated as cutting week and many have promised to cut all their cedars, large and small.

Petersburg.—"I was going to use this liquor for bathing purposes," said John Miles, colored, after he was arrested on the Petersburg Richmond Boulevard by Officers Swallow and Johnson, who arrested the man for speeding and then found two cases of liquor in his car. He was sent on to the Grand Jury.

Bowling Green.—The safe of the post-office at Bowling Green, Caroline county, was blown open by yeggmen. The thieves got $5 in stamps and money and fifteen registered letters. C. W. Garrett, postmaster, does not know the value of the registered mail. The yeggs escaped by automobile. A sledge hammer, two chisels and two lap robes were left behind.

Danville.—Five thousand dollars damage, it was estimated, was done by the recent fire at the Danville Country Club when flames enveloped the dining room, reception room and kitchen. No water was available, but firemen made free use of chemicals and kept the blaze from spreading to adjoining buildings. The cause of the fire has not been determined.

Newport News.—The A-C "military ship," at Langley Field, is still busy with her helium tests, which she has been busy with since several weeks before Christmas. Some weeks prior to that, the balloon was filled with hydrogen and put through an exhaustive series of tests, calculated to give accurate data on all the characteristics of that gas in all circumstances of flight.

Hopewell.—A verdict in favor of the city of Hopewell was returned by a jury in the Corporation Court against C. F. Camp and others for $4,200.99, alleged to have been deposited in the Virginia State Bank before it closed its doors several months ago. Mr. Camp was city treasurer at the time and the city claimed urer at the time and the city claimed that he should have secured a bond from the bank before depositing the money.

Lynchburg.—City Council turned down a proposal of the Chamber of Commerce to issue $536,000 of bonds to be used under the Robertson act for the construction of a section of the Lynchburg Natural Bridge Road, but made a counter proposition to contribute not exceeding $75,000 to be used in interest payments on money secured from other sources for that purpose.

Norfolk.—Charles Potter has obtained a divorce in the Court of Hustings in Portsmouth, from Leala Potter, on the ground of desertion. He also charged in his bill of complaint that his wife subjected him to cruelty and threatened his life. When he returned home with his wages his wife would demand his money in a harsh and dictatorial tone, he says, and he further avers that she would not cook his breakfast.

Newport News.—Found in a dying condition alongside the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad tracks near the foot of Huntington avenue, with both legs cut off by car wheels, Robert Ellis Phaup, 52, died on the way to a hospital. There were no eyewitnesses to the accident which caused Mr. Phaup's death, but it is supposed he was caught between two cars and thrown to the track, where he was run over. Mr. Phaup was employed as night stationary fireman on the railroad, and had been an employe of the Chesapeake and Ohio since he was 15 years of age, having lived in Newport News for thirty-seven years.

Marion.—Luther Cregar, 22, of Rich Valley, Smyth county, shot his father, Lou Cregar, Saturday night at the latter's home near Nebo, Smyth county. Testimony before Commissioner R. G. Goolsby was to the effect that Lou Cregar, in a drunken frenzy, threatened and attempted to kill his wife, daughter, aged 12, and father, and while attacking them with a butcher knife, was shot by his son, Luther Cregar. Cregar came to Marion and voluntarily surrendered to James White Sheffey, Commonwealth attorney.

FAVORS WASHINGTON PACT.

French Reporter Urges Adoption Of Conference Agreement.

Paris.—Ratification of the Washington conference agreement for the Pacific is recommended in the report submitted by Deputy Raynaldy, the reporter named by the subcommission on foreign affairs of the Chamber of Deputies to draft a report on the pact.

The subcommission, after listening to Deputy Raynady's written discussion of the subject, referred the report to the full commission which will meet, probably Thursday, to act upon it.

Lynchburg.—At a meeting of the Interstate Fair Association here it was decided that the annual fair would open this year on September 25, running through the 28th. This is the nineteenth year of the Lynchburg fair, and the report of officers showed the association to be in prosperous condition. All officers and directors were re-elected. F. A. Lovelock has been secretary of the fair since organization of the association.

Fredericksburg. — Allen Christian Redwood, aged artist and writer, formerly of Port Conway, King George county, is dead at the home of his brother, Henry Redwood, in Asheville, N. C. He was the son of William Holman Redwood, of New Kent county, Va., and of Catherine Carter Chewning, Lancaster county, Va., and was born on the plantation of his grandfather, James Chewning, in Lancaster county, June 19, 1844.

Pulaski.—David Clark, 28, was killed instantly in the yard of the Pulaski Iron Company, having had his neck broken and his head crushed when caught between cinder ladles. Clark signaled the engine back and when he failed to come from between the cars the engineer went to investigate, to find Clark's head caught and the body upright. It was necessary to pull forward to exricate the body. He is survived by his widow, whom he married last September.

Norfolk.—Norfolk's allotment for telephone improvements during 1923 will be $110,000. This sum will be spent here for bettering facilities this year, if the budget now prepared for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is adhered to. Norfolk's quota of expenditures for improvements will go to provide additional machine switching equipment in the central office and to take care of the growth in the number of subscribers.

Norfolk.—Ministers of Norfolk and Portsmouth are endeavoring of formulate a plan which will combat increasing flagrant violations of the Federal and State prohibition laws. Aroused by continued Federal, city and State activities, the ministers are endeavoring to work out a solution of the problem. The utmost secrecy appears to surround the conferences which, it is reported, have been held and nothing for publication is given out as to the measures discussed.

Norfolk.—Forty-eight dollars in cash was the loot obtained by a youthful bandit after "sticking up" S. P. Everett, a grocer. The boy walked into the store, asked for a piece of beef and when the proprietor's back was turned, pulled a gun on him. Everett knocked the gun from his hand, but as he stopped to pick it up, the boy thrust a bulging coat pocket toward the man with the admonition of "if you pick it up I'll kill you." After rifling the cash register he walked from the store. Everett pursued the youth to the street, where the bandit turned and fired three times at him. He disappeared.

Danville. — Danville's anti-roller-skating law, designed to save life and limb, became effective upon the signature of the Mayor. It prohibits roller-skating in the street and provides a penalty in the form of fines ranging from $5 to $25. While nothing is contained in the measure that would permit children to use the sidewalks for skating, it will be permitted. The law was passed a few days ago as a result of the increasing popularity of children congregating on the newly paved streets and swinging to passing automobiles. Two recent accidents have been recorded as a result of this new recreation.

Norfolk.—A curb will be put upon indiscriminate ownership in Virginia of pistols and revolvers if the State Legislature approves a bill which Alfred C. Smith, delegate from Norfolk county, proposes to introduce at the special session of the Legislature next month. The extensive sale of automatic pistols, particularly those of German manufacture, hundreds of which are now coming into Norfolk by mail, makes the need of restriction imperative, Mr. Smith says. The only State law relative to possession of pistols which Mr. Smith is able to discover is the statute prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons. This is not adequate, he says.

Fredericksburg.—Fire of an undetermined origin partially destroyed the new high school building at White Stone, Lancaster county. The blaze was discovered shortly after 8 o'clock, and though valiant efforts were made to save the structure, the conflagration raged until damage estimated at over $5,000 was done. The loss is covered by insurance, it is stated. The White Stone High School building was totally destroyed by fire two years ago and the new structure, just burned, replaced it. The high school was built of concrete blocks and was furnished with up-to-date equipment. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

Petersburg.—Persons traveling by automobile between here and Richmond will be glad to learn that the Swift Creek bridge has been opened to traffic. The new bridge is constructed of concrete and erected by the State Highway Commission. It is entirely different from the old bridge, which was responsible for many accidents on the pike. It is built on a straight line with the road and both ends are raised and the approach filled in so that the descent is gradual and at the beginning of the brid